1/1 ページ

CONTROL APPARATUS OF WATER TREATMENT PLANT

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Abstract of JP4326992

PURPOSE:To control a blow amount of air for keeping the DO concn. of an aeration tank constant by mounting an operation means calculating the correction factor to the set value of the blow amount of air from a DO deviation value, a DO change rate and air magnification by inference and an operation means calculating the set value of the blow amount of air from an air amount indicated value, an air blow amount correction value and the correction factor. CONSTITUTION:A DO densitometer 6 is arranged to an aeration tank 2 and the indication value CPV thereof is transmitted to a control apparatus 7 along with the indication value QS of a flowmeter 1 and the indication value QA of an airflow meter 3 and the control apparatus 7 calculates the objective value QSV of the blow amount of air by operation and, on the basis of this value, the air amount of a blower 4 is controlled. The correction factor K correcting the set value of the blow amount of air is inputted to an operation means 12 calculating an air blow amount set value QAN along with the indication value QA of the airflow meter 3 and the air blow amount correction value (g) being the output of an operation means 11. The calculated air blow amount set value QAN is set to the blower 4 from the control apparatus 7 and the blow amount of air of the blower 4 is controlled on the basis of the set value QAN.

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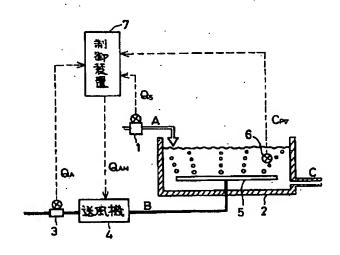
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(54) 【発明の名称】 水処理プラントの制御装置

(57) 【要約】

【目的】曝気槽を用いて原水を浄化する水処理プラントの制御装置において、大雨などの負荷変動に対してもD 〇濃度の変化が少くなるような送風量の制御を行う。

【構成】目標値に対するDO濃度偏差およびDO濃度の変化率から送風補正量を演算する手段、DO濃度偏差、DO濃度変化率、および原水流量に対する送風量の比からファジィ推論によって送風量補正値に対する修正係数を演算する手段、および上記送風補正量および修正係数から送風量設定値を演算する手段を設け、この算出された送風量設定値に基づいて送風機の風量を制御する。



1

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 **曝気槽を用いて原水を浄化する水処理ブ** ラントの制御装置において、曝気槽のDO濃度の指示値 と目標値との差であるDO偏差値を計算する演算手段 と、DO濃度指示値の変化する速さであるDO変化率を 計算する演算手段と、曝気槽に送られる空気の流量指示 値を曝気槽に流入する原水の流量指示値で除算して空気 倍率を計算する演算手段と、上記計算されDO偏差値お よびDO変化率から送風量補正値を計算する演算手段 と、上記計算されたDO偏差値、DO変化率、および空 10 気倍率から推論によって送風量設定値に対する修正係数 を計算する演算手段と、上記風量指示値、上記送風量補 正値、および上記修正係数から送風量の設定値を計算す る演算手段とを備えたことを特徴とする水処理プラント の制御装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】 [発明の目的]

[0002]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、曝気槽を用いて汚水や 天然水などの原水を浄化する水処理プラントの制御装置 20 にかかり、特に曝気槽のDO(溶存酸素)濃度を一定に 保持するための送風量の制御に関するものである。

[0003]

【従来の技術】鉄イオンやマンガンイオンなどの還元性 無機物を大量に含む天然水を浄化する水処理プラント、 または活性汚泥を用いて一般の下水や有機性廃水などの 汚水を処理する水処理プラントにおいては、曝気槽に流 入した天然水や汚水は、曝気されることによって酸化さ れ、酸化物や汚泥となって固形化し、沈殿池や濾過池で これらの固形物が水と分離されることによって清澄とな 30 る。このような水処理プラントにおいては曝気の条件す なわち曝気槽のDO濃度によって、浄化の効果、運転の 安定性、およびエネルギ消費量が影響される。すなわ ち、浄化の効果を高め、かつ過曝気を防止して送風機の エネルギ消費量を節減するためには、曝気槽のDO濃度 を一定の値に保持する必要がある。

【0004】従来、曝気槽のDO濃度を一定に保持する ための制御方法には、曝気槽にDO濃度計を設け、その 指示値が目標値になるように送風量を自動的に調節する フィードバック制御方法、フィードバック制御において その制御出力を原水の流量に応じて補正するカスケード **制御方法、さらにフィードバック制御またはカスケード** 制御において制御入力であるDO濃度の偏差(DO濃度 の目標値とDO濃度計の指示値との差)を曝気槽の他の プロセス値例えば懸濁物濃度によって補正する方法など がある。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、上記従 来の方法はすべてPID調節計などによるフィードパッ

あり、原水の流入流量や有機物濃度または還元性無機物 の濃度などの負荷変動すなわち制御の外乱が比較的小さ い場合は、その応答遅れは十分短かい時間内で補償され るが、大雨などによって外乱が大きくなると、応答遅れ のほかにオーパシュートや振動現象が発生し、曝気槽の D〇濃度を目標値に制御することができなくなる。

【0006】さらに、DO濃度計の指示値が所定値以下 のときは送風を行い、所定値以上のときは送風を停止す るオンオフ制御を用いたものもあるが、この場合も応答 遅れが大きいので大雨などによる急激な負荷変動がある と送風が遅れてDO濃度の著しい低下を招くと共に、大 雨が止んだときは逆に負荷が急降下して過曝気の状態に なり、DO濃度の異常上昇を招くという問題がある。

【0007】本発明は、上記従来方法の問題点を考慮し てなされたもので、負荷変動に対してより高精度かつよ り安定に送風量を制御できる合理的な水処理プラントの 制御装置を提供することを目的としている。

[発明の構成]

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段と作用】本発明は、曝気槽 を用いて原水を浄化する水処理プラントの制御装置にお いて、曝気槽にDO濃度計を設け、その指示値と目標値 との差であるDO偏差値を計算する演算手段と、上記D 〇濃度計の指示値の変化する速さであるD〇変化率を計 算する演算手段と、曝気槽に流入する原水の流量を測定 する流量計の指示値で、曝気槽に送る空気の流量を測定 する風量計の指示値を除算して空気倍率を算出する演算 手段と、上記算出されたDO偏差値を用いて送風量補正 値を計算する演算手段と、上記DO偏差値、DO変化 率、および空気倍率から推論して送風量の設定値を修正 する修正係数を計算する演算手段と、上記風量計の指示 値、送風量補正値、および修正係数から送風量の設定値 を計算する演算手段とを備えると共に、上記修正係数の 推論はファジィ理論を用い経験的知識を加味して行うよ うにしたものである。

[0009]

【実施例】本発明の一実施例を図1に示す。図1におい て、原水は流量計1が備えられている水路Aから曝気槽 2に流入し、風量計3と送風機4が設置されている送風 管Bから散気管5を通して散気された空気によって曝気 され、空気中の酸素による酸化をうけたあと水路Cを通 って図示しない沈殿池または濾過池に導かれる。

【0010】曝気槽2にはDO濃度計6が設置されてお り、その指示値Crvは上記流量計1の指示値Qs および 風量計3の指示値Q1とともに制御装置7に伝送され、 制御装置7は下配の演算によって送風量の目標値Qsvを 算出し、この値に基づいて送風機4の風量を制御する。

【0011】図2は制御装置7で行われる計算の演算手 段を示したもので、DO濃度計6の指示値であるDO濃 ク制御を基本とするもので、従って必然的に応答遅れが 50 度 Crv は、次式 (1) でその目標値 Csv との差である D 3

〇偏差値Etを計算する演算手段8に入力されると同時に、次式(2)でDO濃度CPVの変化する速さであるDO変化率dを計算する演算手段9に入力される。

 $E_t = C_{PV} - C_{SV}$ (1) $d = C_{PV} - C_{PV}$ (2)

ここで、Crv′は前回制御時のDO濃度である。

【0012】次に、原水の流量を測定する流量計1の指示値である原水流量Q₅と、曝気槽2に送る空気の流量を測定する風量計3の指示値である送風量Q₄が、次式(3)で除算して得られる空気倍率eを計算する演算手 10段10に入力される。

 $e = Q_A / Q_S \qquad \dots (3)$

上記演算手段8と演算手段9それぞれの計算出力である DO偏差EtとDO変化率dは、これらを用いて次式 (4)により送風量補正値qを計算する演算手段11に入 力される。 * q = K。・d + K₁ ・E₁ ········ (4) ここで、K。、K₁ は制御定数であり、水処理プラント に特有の値である。

【0013】さらに、上記演算手段8、演算手段9、および演算手段10のそれぞれの計算出力であるDO偏差値Et、DO変化率d、および空気倍率eは、これらの値から後述のようなファジィ推論によって下記送風量の設定値を修正する修正係数Kを計算する演算手段12に入力される。

(B), (C)に示すようなメンパーシップ関数でそれでれのグレードが計算される。次に、例えば下配のような推論規群の中から、その条件部が成立する推論規則を、所定の制御周期ごとに選出し、メンパーシップ関数の合成計算を、例えば加重平均方法を用いて行い、図3(D)に従って修正係数Kを求める。

求められた修正係数Kは、風量計3の指示値Qa および図2の演算手段11の出力である送風量補正値Qとともに、次式(6)によって送風量設定値QANを計算する演算手段12に入力される。

 $Q_{AB} = K \cdot (Q_A + q) \qquad \cdots \qquad (6)$

上述の演算によって求められた送風量設定値Q₄ は、図 1の制御装置7から送風機4に設定され、これによって 送風機4の送風量が制御される。

【0015】図4は本発明の制御装置を括性汚泥法下水処理プラントに適用した結果を示すグラフであり、グラフ(A)は活性汚泥法下水処理プラントの曝気槽に流入する原水の流量Q。の変動パタンの一例を示し、グラフ(B)および(C)はそれぞれ本発明の制御装置を用いた場合と、従来のDO一定フィードバック制御の場合のDO濃度の変動を示している。

【0016】図から分るように後者の場合は、負荷の急上昇および急降下時の応答の遅れが大きく、活性汚泥の酸素利用形態の変動に追随できていない。これに対して 50

本発明の制御装置を用いた場合は、活性汚泥法下水処理 プラントにおける経験を規則化した推論によって計算し た修正係数で送風量の設定値が補正されるので、DO濃 度が極めて安定している。

[0017]

..... (5)

【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明によれば、負荷の変動が大きいときにも曝気槽のDO濃度が安定し、40 従って活性汚泥が常時必要なときに必要な量の酸素を利用できるので処理の効率を高く維持でき、これによって下水処理水の水質を安定させ、より浄澄な処理水とすることのできる高性能の水処理プラントの制御装置が得られる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施例を示す構成図。

【図2】本発明における制御演算の手順を示す図。

【図3】本発明の一構成要素である送風量の設定値を修 正係数を計算する演算手段の作用を説明するグラフ。

【図4】本発明を活性汚泥法下水処理プラントに適用し

(4)

特開平4-326992

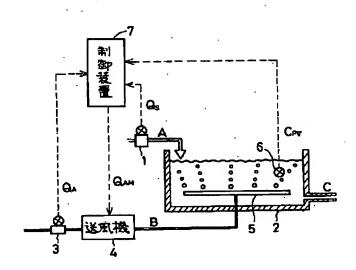
たときの制御結果を説明するグラフ。

【符号の説明】

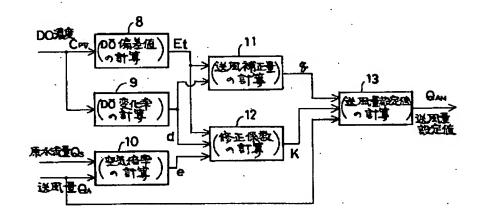
…散気管、6…DO濃度計、7…制御装置、8~13…演算手段。

1…流量計、2…曝気槽、3…風量計、4…送風機、5

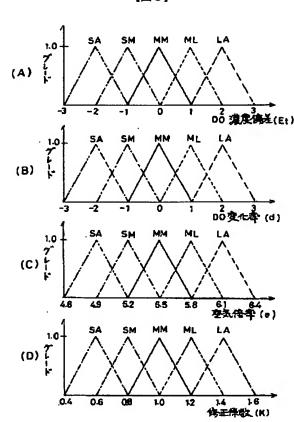
【図1】



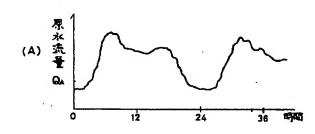
【図2】

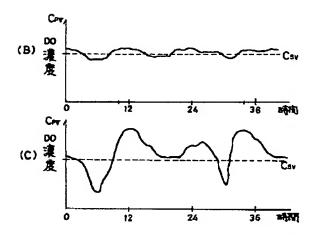






[図4]





Full English translation of text portions of JP-A-4-326992 (Ref.1)

(page 2, left column, line 1 to page 4, right column, line 2)

SPECIFICATION

[Title]

CONTROL APPARATUS OF WATER TREATMENT PLANT

[Claims]

A control apparatus of water treatment plant purifying raw water using an aeration tank, comprising: operation means calculating a deviation value of DO that is difference between indication value and objective value of DO concentration in the aeration tank; operation means calculating a change rate of the DO that is a changing speed of an indication value of the DO concentration; operation means calculating air magnification that is indication value of a flow amount of air send into the aeration tank divided by indication value of a flow amount of raw water; operation means calculating air blow amount correction value by the calculated DO deviation value, DO change rate, and multiplication constant of air; operation means calculating a correction factor for the air blow amount correction value by means of inference using the calculated DO deviation value, the DO change rate, and the air magnification; and operation means calculating air blow amount set value by the indication value of the flow amount of air, the air blow amount correction value, and the correction factor.

[Detailed Description of Invention]

[0001]

(Object of the Invention)

[0002]

[Industrial Applicability]

The present invention relates to a control apparatus of a water treatment plant for purifying raw water such as sewage or natural water using an aeration tank, in particular it relates to control of the blow amount of air for keeping DO (dissolved oxygen) concentration of the aeration tank to be constant.

[0003]

[Prior Art]

In a water treatment plant for purifying natural water containing large quantities of reductive inorganic substances such as iron-ion or manganese-ion, or for treating sewage such as common black water or organic wastewater, using active sludge, the natural water or sewage flown into an aeration tank is oxidized by being aerated, and made into oxides or sludge and solidified, and the solid matter is separated from water in a settling basin or filtration basin, thus, resulting in clean water. In such a water treatment plant, a condition of aeration that is DO concentration in the aeration tank, affects the effect of purification, the stability of operation, and the amount of energy consumption. In other words, in order to reduce the amount of energy consumption by enhancing the effect of purification and preventing over aeration, it is necessary to keep the DO concentration of the aeration tank to be a constant value.

[0004]

Conventionally, there have been control methods for keeping the DO concentration constant; such as a feed back control method in which a DO densitometer is provided, and the air blow amount is automatically adjusted so that indication value of the meter to be objective value; a cascade control method in which the controlling output in feed back control is corrected depending on the flow amount of the raw water; and further a method in which, in the feed back control or cascade control, the deviation of the DO concentration(the difference between the objective value of the DO concentration and the indication value of the DO densitometer) that is the controlling input thereof is corrected by the other process value of the aeration tank, e.g. the concentration of suspended solids.

[0005]

[Problems to be solved by the Invention]

However, all of the above mentioned prior art examples are based on feed back control by a PID regulator etc., thus, there is necessarily delay in response. Therefore, although when fluctuation in load such as the flowing amount of the raw water, the concentration of organic substances, or the concentration of reductive inorganic substances, that is the disturbance of control, is relatively small, the delay is compensated in sufficiently short time, when the disturbance becomes large due to heavy rain etc., not only the delay in response but also an overshooting or vibration phenomenon occurs, thus, disabling the DO concentration of the aeration tank to be controlled to be objective value.

[0006]

Further, although there is a method using on-off control in which when the indication value of the DO densitometer is equal to or smaller than predetermined value, air is blown, and when the indication value is equal to or greater than the predetermined value, air blow is stopped, in this case there is also a problem in that since the delay in response is also large, if abrupt fluctuation in load due to heavy rain etc. occurs, air blowing is delayed, causing the DO concentration to be reduced significantly, and on the contrary, when the heavy rain is stopped the load decreases abruptly to cause an over aeration state, causing the DO concentration to be increased abnormally.

[0007]

The present invention is performed in consideration of the above problems in the prior art methods, and the object of the present invention is to provide a reasonable control apparatus of water treatment plant which can control the blow amount of air in higher accuracy and more stably against fluctuation in load.

(Constitution of the Invention) [0008]

[Means for solving the Problems and Action]

In the present invention, the control apparatus of water treatment plant for purifying raw water using an aeration tank, includes: operation means calculating a DO deviation value that is difference between indication value and objective value of DO concentration in the aeration tank; operation means calculating DO change rate that is the changing speed of the indication value of the DO concentration; operation means calculating air magnification that is indication value of an airflow meter measuring the flow amount of air sent into the aeration tank divided by indication value of a flowmeter measuring the flow amount of raw water flowing into the aeration tank; operation means calculating air blow amount correction value using the calculated DO deviation value; operation means calculating a correction factor to the set value of the blow amount of air from the DO deviation value, the DO change rate, and the air magnification by inference; and operation means calculating set value of t the blow amount of air from an air amount indication value, the air blow amount correction value, and the correction factor, and the inference of the above correction factor is performed using fuzzy theory and by adding experimental knowledge.

[0009]

[Embodiment Example]

An embodiment example of the present invention is illustrated in Fig. 1. In Fig. 1, raw water flows from a water passage A to an aeration tank 2, is subjected to aeration by air diffused from an air blowing pipe B provided with an airflow meter 3 and a blower 4 through an air diffusing pipe 5, oxidized by oxygen in air, and subsequently, guided into a settling basin or a filtration basin (not illustrated in the figure) through a water passage C.

[0010]

In the aerati on tank, a DO densitometer 6 is disposed, the indicated value C_{PV} thereof together with the indicated value Q_S of the above flow meter 1 and the indicated value Q_A of the above airflow meter 3 are transmitted into a control apparatus 7, which calculates the objective value Q_{SV} of the blow amount of air by the following calculation, and, based on the calculated value, controls the flow amount of an air blower 4.

[0011]

Fig. 2 indicates operation mea — ns of calculations executed in the control apparatus 7, the DO concentration C_{PV} that is the indication value of the DO densitometer 6 is input into operation means 8 calculating DO deviation value $E_{\,t}$ that is the difference between the indication value and the objective value $C_{\,SV}$ thereof by the following formula (1), and operation means 9 calculating DO change rate d that is the changing speed of the DO concentration C_{PV} by the following formula (2), at the same time.

 $E_t = C_{PV} - C_{SV}$

(1) $d = C_{PV} - C_{PV}'$ ------

Where, C_{PV} ' is the DO concentration at the time of the former control.

[0012]

Next, the flow amount Q $_{\rm S}$ of raw water that is the indication value of the $_{\rm S}$ flowmeter 1 measuring the flow amount of raw water, and the air blow amount Q $_{\rm A}$ that is the indication value of the airflow meter 3 measuring the flow amount of air sent into the aeration tank 2, are input into operation means 10 calculating air magnification e obtained by the following division formula (3):

 $e = Q_A / Q_S$ -----(3)

DO deviation E t and DO change rate d that are calculated

outputs of the operation means 8 and 9, respectively, are input into operation means 11 calculating air blow amount correction value q by using these and by the following formula (4):

$$q = K_p \cdot d + K_i \cdot E_t ------$$
(4)

Where, K_p and K_i are control constants and values peculiar to a water treatment plant.

[0013]

Further, the DO deviation value E t, the DO change rate d, and the air magnification e that are calculated outputs of the operation means 8, 9 and 10, respectively are input into below described operation means 12 calculating a correction factor K which corrects the set value of the blow amount of air from these values by fuzzy inference as described below.

[0014]

In the operation means 12, each grade of members is calculated using membership functions as illustrated in Fig. 3A, 3B and 3C. Next, for example, from the following group of inference regulations, an inference regulation in which the condition part of a membership function is satisfied is selected every predetermined control periods, and combination calculation of the membership functions is performed using, for example, weighted average method, and the correction factor K is obtained according to Fig. 3D.

```
IF (E_t = SM) AND (d = MM) AND (e = SA) THEN (K = ML) IF (E_t = MM) AND (d = MM) AND (e = MM) THEN (K = MM) IF (E_t = LA) AND (d = ML) AND (e = MM) THEN (K = SA) IF (E_t = ML) AND (d = SM) AND (e = MM) THEN (K = MM) IF (E_t = ML) AND (d = SM) AND (e = MS) THEN (K = MM) IF (E_t = ML) AND (d = SM) AND (e = ML) THEN (K = MS) IF (E_t = MM) AND (d = MM) AND (e = SA) THEN (K = LA)
```

The obtained correction coefficient K, the indication value of the air flow meter Q $_{\rm A}$, and the air blow amount correction value q that is the output of the operation means 11 in Fig. 2 are input into the operation means 12 calculating air blow amount set value Q $_{\rm AM}$ by the following formula (6):

$$Q_{AM} = K \cdot (Q_A + q) -----$$
(6)

The air blow amount set value Q $_{AM}$ obtained by the above mentioned operation is set in the blower 4 from the control apparatus 7, and this causes the blow amount of air of the blower 4 to be controlled.

[0015]

Figs. 4A, 4B and 4C are graphs illustrating the results when the control apparatus of the present invention is applied to an active sludge method-black water treatment plant, respectively; Fig. 4A is a graph illustrating an example of fluctuation pattern of the flow amount $Q_{\rm S}$ of raw water flowing into the aeration tank of the active sludge method-black water treatment plant; and Figs. 4B and 4C are graphs illustrating fluctuation of DO concentration when the control apparatus of the present invention is used, and when prior art DO constant feed back control is used, respectively.

[0016]

As is clear from the figures, in the latter case, since when the load is increased abruptly and decreased abruptly, delay in response is large, it is not impossible to follow the fluctuation of the oxygen utilizing mode of active sludge. On the contrary, when the control apparatus of the present invention is used, since the set value of the air blow amount is corrected with a correction factor calculated by inference in which experiences in the active sludge method-black water treatment plant are put into regulations, the DO concentration is very stable.

[0017]

[Effect of the Invention]

As described above, according to the present invention, since even if fluctuation in load is large, the DO concentration in an aeration tank is stabilized, thus, active sludge can always utilize needed volume of oxygen when it is necessary, efficiency in treatment can be kept in high level, this enables a high performance control apparatus of water treatment plant to be obtained, which can stabilize the quality of the treated black water and cause the treated water to be more clear.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Fig. 1] is a block diagram illustrating an embodiment example of the present invention.

[Fig. 2] is a view illustrating a procedure of control operation in the present invention.

[Fig. 3] Figs. 3A to 3D are graphs describing operation means calculating air blow amount set value and correction factor, which is a constituent of the present invention.

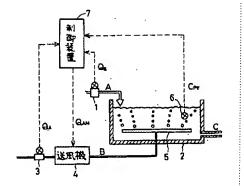
[Fig. 4] Figs. 4A to 4C are graphs describing controlled results when the present invention is applied to

an active sludge method-black water treatment plant.

[Description of the Reference Numerals]

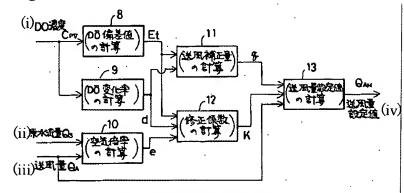
1	FLOWMETER
2	AERATION TANK
3	AIRFLOW METER
4	BOLWER
5	AIR DISFFUSING PIPE
6	DO DENSITOMETER
7	CONTROL APPARATUS
8 to 13	OPERATION MEANS

[Fig.1]

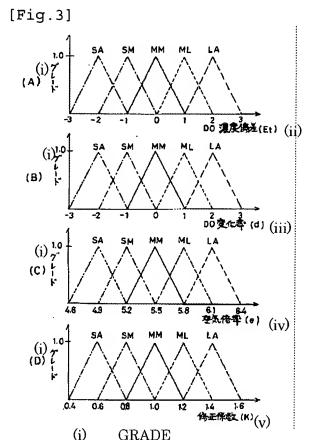


- 4 BLOWER
- 7 CONTROL APPARATUS

[Fig.2]



- (i) DO CONCENTRATION, CPV
- (ii) FLOW AMOUNT OF RAW WATER, Qs
- (iii) BLOW AMOUNT OF AIR, QA
- (iv) AIR BLOW AMOUNT SET VALUE, QAM
- 8 CALCULATION OF DO DEVIATION VALUE
- 9 CALCULATION OF DO CHANGE RATE
- 10 CALCULATION OF AIR MAGNIFICATION
- 11 CALCULATION OF CORRECTION AMOUNT OF AIR BLOW AMOUNT
- 12 CALCULATION OF CORRECTION FACTOR
- 13 CALCULATION OF AIR BLOW AMOUNT SET VALUE



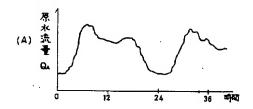
(i) GRADE
(ii) DO CONCENTRATION DEVIATION (Et)
(iii) DO CHANGE RATE (d)
(iv) AIR MAGNIFICATION (e)
(v) CORRECTION FACTOR (K) FIG. 3A FIG. 3B FIG. 3C FIG. 3D

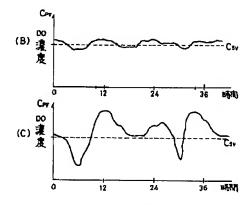
[Fig.4]

(ii)

(i)

9





(i) TIME

FIG. 4A (ii) FIG. 4B (iii) FIG. 4C (iii) FLOW AMOUNT OF RAW WATER, QA

DO CONCENTRATION DO CONCENTRATION